CANDLER ON LYNCHING.

FRANK DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

RESTRICTION OF SUFFRAGE AND MORAL EDUCATION THE REMEDIES FOR THE EVILS-CARPET BAGGERS AND

FANATICS BLAMED. Atlanta, July 28.-Governor Candler, since the Bainbridge series of lynchings, has been asked by newspapers in various parts of the country to give his opinions on the race question in the South, and in reply to one of them the Governor has fully and freely expressed his views as to the cause of the conflicts and the remedy there-The Governor believes the present day cause of the uprisings is the intermeddling with the relations of the whites and blacks in the South by "fools and fanatics," who know nothing about the situation, but think the whole

trouble dates from the day of emancipation, Governor Candler believes restricted suffrage will remedy the evil, and that the ballot should be given only to the intelligent negro. As to the disposition to be made of the large percentage of illiterate negroes, the Governor makes no suggestion. The Governor begins his paper by referring to the emancipation, contrasting the treatment of negroes by the white people of the South before the war with that of the "carpet baggers" immediately after. He says:

Before the ballot was thrust into the hands

Before the ballot was thrust into the hands of the negro, unprepared for it and utterly ignorant of its sanctify and of the responsibilities of citizenship, notwithstanding he was a slave, he was happy and well contented to occupy that subordinate place in society to which his nature and his condition assured him.

But after his emancipation came his enfranchisement, and with his enfranchisement came a horde of carpet baggers, penniless adventurers without principles or patriotism, who took charge of him when his former master and proceedor, with whom he had lived for generations on the most friendly and often even on affectionate terms, was decitizenized by the partisan reconstruction laws.

WHAT THE CARPET BAGGERS DID.

WHAT THE CARPET BAGGERS DID.

WHAT THE CARPET BAGGERS DID.

These carpet baggers, calling themselves Republicans, but really only a band of marauders, held together by the cohesive pc. er of public plender, swarmed all over the South like the locusts in Egypt of old, and falsely taught the negroes that the Southern white men were solely responsible for their enslavement, and were their worst and only enemy, and that therefore it was their duty and their interest to vote against them and their party, and oppose everything they were opposed to—in a word, to bate them. They taught them that freedom meant immunity from toil, that liberty meant license, and that they were the "wards of the Nation" and would be protected by the General Government, whose bayonets glistened in every hamlet.

that they were the "wards of the Nation" and would be protected by the General Government, whose bayonets glistened in every hamlet, whether they were right or wrong.

These evil teachings had little permanent effect on the grown up negroes, but upon the children, the generation which has grown to manhood since that time, the effect has been most baneful. These were the prime causes of the alienation of the negroes.

A more immediate cause is the perpetual intermeddling with the relations of the races in the South by fanatics and fools who know nothing about the situation.

They call town meetings and discuss imaginary wrongs of the Southern negro, which do not exist, and denounce the Southern white people for crimes they have not committed; they publish in the newspapers grossly exaggerated accounts of such crimes as are committed against the negro in the South, and omit any notice of the crime against the white woman which provoked the retaliation; they write incendiary letters to turbulent negroes all over the South, advising them to arm themselves with Winchester rifles, and for every guilty rapist who pays the penalty of his crime to shoot down the first two white men they meet.

Thousands of such letters have been written to Georgia in the last three months. By such methods they call into existence the very state of things they pretend to deplore, a condition of affairs that did not exist and never would

of things they pretend to deplore, a condition of affairs that did not exist and never would have existed but for them and their senseless, unjust and incendiary conduct.

A FEW RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIMES AND LYNCHINGS.

Governor Candler says the intermeddlers of the North do not represent a respectable minority, and that the lawless and criminal negroes in the South constitute less. He continues:

A few abandoned, reckless, criminal negroes are responsible for all the rapes and lynchings that have occurred, and their influence on those around them is deplorably bad and far reaching.
Still it is true that rape, the crime which nine

times out of ten is the cause, immediate or remote, of lynching, is as much deplored by the better class of negroes as by the better class of white men. But as because some negroes commit cape the whole race suffers, so because some white men lynch ravishers all the white people of the South are abused.

It is a singular fact, too, that the pharasaical

fanatics who have most to say about "Apaches,"
"Southern barbarians" always lay stress on
the atrocity of the lynching, and I have never

yet heard of one of them saying or doing anything to discourage the crime which provoked it.

Indeed, in some cases, instead of denouncing his crime, they have assailed the character of the victim of the brute's lust, which not only encourages bad negroes, but exasperates the friends of Southern womanhood.

Another and a continually present cause which

Another and a continually present cause which Another and a continually present cause which contributes to race friction is corrupt politics. As is admitted by all candid men, the ballot was put in the hand of the Southern negro when he was utterly unprepared for it. He regarded it as only an article of merchandise to be bartered away to the man who would pay him the most for it, whether a drink of whiskey or a dollar or

In many places his vote, while not a majority, is a balance of power. Hence, unscrupulous men of all parties contend for this vote and hug he negro around the polls and drink whiskey with him. He is forgotten after election, and tke a spolled child, becomes resentful and vin-lictive. This brings clashes with the whites. THE REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

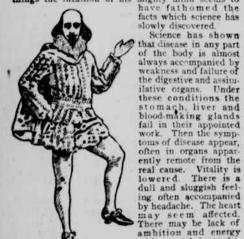
In speaking of the remedy, Governor Candler

In Georgia for a generation there has been scarcely a negro between six and eighteen years of age who has not had access to a free school. As a consequence, illiteracy has decreased among them from 85 per cent in 1870 to 40 per cent in 1809, and yet it is a startling fact that crime among them has increased in about the same proportion that illiteracy has decreased

This is moral education, which must be acquired at the family hearthstone and in the churches

"May good digestion wait on appetite and health on both."

That sentence from Shakespeare is a genuine bene-diction of the body. In this as in so many other things the intuition of his mighty mind seems to have fathomed the



that disease in any part of the body is almost always accompanied by weakness and failure of the digestive and assim stomach, liver and blood-making glands fail in their appointed work. Then the symp-toms of disease appear, often in organs appar ently remote from the real cause. Vitality is lowered. There is a dull and sluggish feel-ing often accompanied by headache. The heart may seem affected. may seem affected. There may be lack of

There may be lack of ambition and energy with mental irresolution. With such symptoms as these "delay is dangerous." Such a condition affords the favorite starting point for consumption. It is useless to "doctor" for the symptoms. The remedy that reaches the case must reach the cause of disease. The greatest medicine for all diseases of the stomach and other digestive and nutritive organs is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It restores the appetite, re-establishes a sound digestion, purges out the biliots poisons which infect the blood, carries off waste and builds up sound and healthy tissues. The "Discovery" is not a stimulant. It contains no alcohol or whisky. No other medicine has so great a record of cures, therefore accept no substitute. great a record of cures, therefore accept no substitute.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

and Sunday schools, and by the daily contact of the inferior race with the superior for years

of the interior race with the separations and even for generations.

The greatest crime ever perpetrated, not only against American ideals and institutions and human liberty, but against the Southern negro, was when, without preparation, he was clothed with all the rights and privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

We need a remedy immediate in its effects,

we need a remedy immediate in its effects, and this remedy can only be found in a qualified suffrage. The ballot must only be intrusted to the virtuous and intelligent. How many men vote who are intelligent, but are not virtuous, and many more vote who are virtuous, but not and many more vote who are virtuous, but not intelligent? Restrict the suffrage to those having both these qualifications, and one of the greatest causes of irritation will be removed, race prejudice, at least in politics, will be eliminated, and the happiness and the material and moral condition of the Southern negro will be greatly enhanced. greatly enhanced.

LYNCHING MAY BE ENCOURAGED. DECISION OF GEORGIA SUPREME COURT IN RE-GARD TO EVIDENCE EXPECTED TO

HAVE THIS RESULT.

Chicago, July 28.-A dispatch to "The Times Herald" from Atlanta, Ga., says that it is feared that a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia will result in encouraging lynchings in the State. The case was that of Dorsey against the State, and came up from Carroll County. The Su-preme Court split upon the decision, the Justices refusing to affirm the sentence of guilt by the lower

court for the following reasons: First-In order to secure a condition for criminal assault the evidence must show beyond all reasonable doubt an assault; second, the intent, and, third, a purpose to carry into effect this intent with force. If either of these elements are lacking the offence is not made out.

Justice Lumpkin, who spoke for the dissenters, said: "Evidence warranting a jury in finding that a negro, who had concealed himself by the side of a negro, who had concealed himself by the side of a public road, at a lonely point thereon, at a late hour in the afternoon, suddenly sprang up with a pistol in his hand and rudely accosted an unprotected white woman, who was passing the place, with the words, 'I have got you where I have wanted you for a long time,' whereupon she immediately turned and fied, and he pursued her until she came within reach of aid, was sufficent to support a verdict of criminal assault, and where such a verdict has been returned upon evidence of this character and approved by the trial Judge, the Supreme Court ought not to set it aside."

It will be difficult to secure the performance of the three conditions named, hence the belief that lynchings will increase.

THREE GREENGOODS MEN CAUGHT.

lynchings win increase.

A NEW-BRUNSWICK WIDOW CLEVERLY ASSISTS POSTOFFICE DETECTIVES.

Edwin C. King, inspector in charge of the Postoffice Inspectors' Department of this district, is making a determined effort to drive the greengoods men out of business. Timothy Moore, sixty-two years old, whose picture is in Byrnes's book of criminals as a pickpocket, was arrested at Fishkill last week while talking with a man he took for a "come on" from Cuba, Ill., and is now in Ludlow Street Jail with two other men, who were held in \$1,500 bail each by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of fraudulently using the mails.

Richard Barton, of Newark, one of these men, was arrested at Allentown, Penn., and his arrest was brought about by the common sense and honesty of Mrs. T. M. Space, a widow, in New-Brunswick, N. J. On July 11 last there came to the New-Brunswick Postoffice a bulky envelope addressed to T. M. Space, who has been dead for years. It contained greengoods circulars, with careful instructions, one being to send cipher telegrams to George Berry, of Claremont, and George Berry, of Allentown, Penn. Mrs. Space took the letter to Mayor Nicholas Williamson, who turned it over to United States District Attorney J. Kearney Rice. Mr. Rice sent the cipher telegrams to the addresses mentioned. The telegrams were returned by the Allentown telegraph office manager as "undelivered." That, it is understood, is a part of the game and the way in which it is always worked. District Attorney Rice had meanwhile notified M. C. Fosnes, postoffice inspector in charge of the Philadelphia office.

A few days after the telegram was returned "undelivered" "T. M. Space," of New-Brunswick, received another letter from "Berry," also mailed from New-York. It contained a crisp genuine Treasury note for \$1 as a "sample" of the money to be received. This was given to Mr. Rice, and a correspondence followed, leading to the appointment of a meeting and the transfer of the goods. "Space" was to go the transfer of the goods. Space was to Allentown, take a room at the Snyder House, a cheap hotel, and await the arrival of the vender of the goods. The vender was to be known as "Dobs," and the "come on" as "Dan." The "come on" was none other than a man from Inspector Fesnes's office in Philadelphia,

and the arrest followed.

The other prisoner gave his name as Joseph Barnett. He was captured at Yonkers, where he went to meet H. G. Standen, from Haverford, Penn. who began negotiations with the green goods men, and, after communicating with James B. White at Allentown, Penn., went to Yonkers, where he registered at C. Walker's Yonkers Hotel. Barnett met him and was arrested. He says he lives in this city and taat his wife is perslayed. his wife is paralyzed.

PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID.

MORE CASES FOUND IN RURAL THAN CITY DISTRICTS-MORTALITY FOR JUNE.

Albany, July 28.-The State Board of Health, in view of the recent typhoid fever epidemics in New-ark and Philadelphia and the general belief that an unusual number of deaths from the fever occurred throughout the country last year, has been analyzing the figures for New-York State to find in what calities the disease was especially prevalent. The deaths from typhoid fever have been compared with those of all causes. It is noticed that the death rate from typhoid fever in the States of this country, where careful records are kept, is higher than n certain countries of Western Europe.

Typhoid fever is usually more prevalent in rural

districts than in cities. The rate in the small fowns and country districts in this State was in 1897 149 and in 1898 174 deaths in 10,000. The cities of the State do not all of them have a lower rate than the rest of the State, and the State Board, in a tabulation of the death rate figures, groups them for convenience into three classes-those having a rate below that of the rural districts, those having about the same rate, and those having decidedly higher rate. In the first class, cities having a low rate of deaths from the disease in each 10,000 deaths in 1897, are placed New-York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Utica and Auburn; in the second class. Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Troy, and in the third, Albany, Elmira and Binghamton. The Board says that in most of the cities, as in the State at large, there was in 1898 a decided inthe State at large, there was in 1828 a decided in-crease of deaths from typhoid fever, and six of the twelve cities had a higher rate than the rural districts in the same year. Rochester and Yonkers alone had a decrease, but in New-York and Auburn the increase was slight. The most remarkable in-crease was in Troy, which, on the basis of last year's returns, should rank with Elmira, Bingham-ton and Albany as unusually exposed to the dis-ease.

ton and Albany as unusually exposed to the disease.

The Board of Health also issued its June bulletin to-day, which shows that 9,433 deaths have been reported, or about 409 in excess of the average of the last ten years. Diarrhoad diseases are reported as causing 686 deaths. This is nearly double that of June, 1898, but it is below the average for the month. This cause of death has varied in its reported June mortality from 372 in 1898 to 1,112 in 1899. There is customarily a sudden rise from the reported deaths in May of about 99, which is not far from the current increase. The June increase in diarrhoeal mortality is, however, confined to the large cities, and almost entirely to New-York City, whence all except 130 of the total deaths are reported, its mortality being nearly double that of June last. Smallpox caused seven deaths in New-York City, eight cases having been reported since June 1. The outbreak at Cocymans is suspended, but it appeared extensively under similar conditions (nearo brickyard laborers from Virginia) at Athens, but not extending beyond these laborers. At Niagara Falls and also at Weedsport cases at first mistaken for chickenpox have been discovered, the sources of which are not yet clear.

AMPERSAND THIEF COMMITS SUICIDE. Sand Hill, N. Y., July 28.-Joseph E. H. Tougaw,

desperado of Franklin County, was captured at this place to-day, on information from Saranac Lake, offering a reward for his capture. He stole clothing from the Hotel Ampersand at Saranac, where he was employed, and later a horse and wagon, two gold watches and chains, and \$70 from wagon, two gold watenes and chains, and 20 ton a camping party at the point of a pistol. Soon after his capture he shot himself in his cell in the region of the heart, and cannot live. The weapon was broken, and he was obliged to whittle a wooden plug to take the place of a missing part before attempting his life. The reward of \$100 has been paid to the officer making the arrest.

FREIGHT HANDLERS PLEASED.

SATISFIED THAT THEY WILL BE FAIRLY TREATED-STONE THROWING AT

THE TRAINS. The eight hundred freight handlers employed in the Jersey City yard of the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company have refused to be influenced by the delegates of the New-York strikers, and have de-cided to settle their differences with the company in their own way and without outside assistance or interference. The men seem to be contented with the result of the conference that their committee had with General Superintendent Sheppard

and with the concessions made.

The men will not be required to work on Sunday during the summer months, and will be compen-sated for time lost on pay days in collecting their wages. Considerable time is consumed in paying off the freight handlers, and it has been the rule to suspend work while the men were being paid, and the time occupied was deducted. These concessions have pleased the freight handlers, who are convinced that the company will listen to their appeals and grant any reasonable request.

The Rev. Father Brady, whose plea swerved the men from striking, has been commended for his He has been disinclined to make any statement about his action, but so many stories have been printed that reflect on the integrity of the

been printed that reflect on the integrity of the priest that yesterday he made a formal denial that he was influenced in any way to address and appeal to the would be strikers.

The Jerses City police have been investigating since Tuesday the stoning of the train at Warrenst., and it is said that Detective Morris has learned that a man in sympathy with the strikers occupies apartments in Raiiroad-ave., and that he and his wife have hurled stones at the workmen's train every evening. A warrant was issued, but the offenders had not been arrested at a late hour last evening. The train was stoned last evening as it was passing the Marion station, but the cars were moving rapidly, and it is said that no one was hurt. Several windows of the car were broken. One of the Italians drew a revolver and fired at his assailants.

HEALTH INSPECTORS SEIZE FRUIT.

Health Department inspectors are still keeping an especially close watch on the piers to prevent the introduction into this city of produce unfit fo consumption. Yesterday some of the inspectors made geizures at the Pennsylvania and other piers, taking about thirty-six thousand pounds of water-melons and other fruit.

BOATMEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

Providence, R. I., July 28.-The strike on the Narragansett Bay Line is practically at an end, the demands of the men having been granted in full. The Richard Peck arrived to-day at the usual time, with a full complement of hands and twenty of the crew of the C. H. Northam. The men had been getting \$28 and \$30 a menth, and struck for an increase to \$25, the wages paid to the men on the Fall River Line. This was granted, the deck-hands getting \$35 and the stevedores \$37.

"KID" BLINK FINED.

MAGISTRATE MOTT DECLINES TO HEAR THE "LEADER'S" EXPLANATIONS.

Internal dissensions and doubt as to the inegrity of their leaders have had the inevitable effect upon the striking newshoys, though many hem still asserted yesterday that the fight would "The Evening Journal" and "The e continued. Evening World" were more largely sold by boys in the street yesterday than at any time since the strike began. Those boys who still held out looked unhappy and dissatisfied, and their faith in human nature in general and strike leaders in particular has undoubtedly been shaken. There were few attempts at violence yesterday, as the boys seem to have used up their surplus energy, and the de-fection of their leaders has been a final straw. 'Kid" Blink was fined \$5 by Magistrate Mott in Centre-st. police court yesterday. The charge against him was disorderly conduct. Magistrate Mott would not listen to Blink's explanations.

As the redoubtable Mr. Blink left the courtroom, reflecting upon the vanity of human greatness, he thus apostrophized:

Parewell—a long farewell—io all my greatness!
Dis is do state of man.
To-day he puts fort do tender leaves in hope.
To-morrow blossom:
De nex day cums de cop and nips him in der bud.
Mottle, I hand't 'to' ter shed a tear, but dis here is
has forced me to play the woman.

The face that the newsdealers' associations have taken up the boys' cause has led a number of them taken up the boys' cause has led a number of them to believe that they will yet win the fight. There is no doubt that if this action had occurred earlier it might have had some effect on the issue. It is doubtful at the present time, with the boys' ranks badly disorganized, if it will do anything more than proffing the outcome for a few days. Jacob Cuiler, a newsboy, of No. 35 Madison-st., was arrested in Park Row, near the Bridge, about a clock yesterday afternoon and locked up in the Oak-st. station by Policeman Charles A. Beck, on a charge of interfering with another paper vender.

"SHINERS" NOT TALKING STRIKE.

IF THEY INTEND TO GO OUT THEY ARE KEEPING IT QUIET.

If the bootblacks on the East River ferryboats have any intention of striking, as has been sug-gested by several of them, they are keeping the matter quiet. Sunday was the day set for action in the matter, but some of the bootblacks who were asked yesterday feigned ignorance of the en-At Vincent Cattogio's office, No. 63 Grand-st., it

was said that the firm employs about seventy-five boys, who receive \$5 a week. The superintendent said he had questioned a number of the boys, and they said they were satisfied.

STRIKING TAILORS CLAIM A VICTORY.

MORRIS WEISS SETTLES, GIVING A BOND FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS CONTRACT.

The striking tailors are already claiming a victory. They say that they did not intend to present their demands to the bosses before to-day, but that the demands for settlement were so great yesterday that they had to consider them at once. The first settlement actually made was effected yesterday morning between Morris Welss, of No. 144 Goerckst., and his employes, who are members of the United Brotherhood of Coat Makers, and independent unions of operators, pressers, basters and finishers. The pressers, who do piecework, will receive an advance of 15 per cent over the old prices. receive an advance of 15 per cent over the old prices. The scale provides that the operators shall receive \$18 a week, the basters \$16, the finishers \$12 and the helpers \$13. Mr. Weins was required to give a note payable on demand for \$150. Should he fail to keep his contract he will be sued on this note.

There are several hundred small shops that employ only a few sets affected by the strike. The Brownsville and Brooklyn tailors refused to strike until they could be assured that the New-York men would strike unahimously. It is expected now that they will go out at almost any moment.

POLICEMEN'S MEAL BILLS IN THE STRIKE. The Police Commissioners will go before the

Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Monday to ask for an appropriation to pay for the meals of policemen in the recent strike. Chief Devery has sunced that all restaurant keepers must have their bills in by to-day. The Board wishes to make up the full amount, so that it may know how much is needed. From present indications the amount will run up into the thousands of dollars.

LAW LEAGUE CONVENTION CLOSES. Asbury Park, N. J., July 28 (Special).-The con-

vention of the Commercial Law League of America came to a close this afternoon. At the morning session George W. Bates, of Detroit, read a paper on "Negotiable Instruments Law." He said that this was designed to secure a uniform law on the subject of commercial paper throughout the United States. "It was drafted," continued Mr. Bates, "by John

J. Crawford, of the New-York Bar. Its provisions tend to fortify the negotiability of commercial paper and establish its validity in the hands of bona fide holders. It also settles the disputed question that a promissory note is negotiable. The advantage of the act is that it is a law for the State, as well as a law creating uniformity with the law of other States. The administration of the law is ensentially sectional. The interests of trade demand that this should cease. This act is believed to be competent to abrogate all objectionable

lieved to be competent to abrogate all objectionable features."

George H. McCall. of Massillon. Ohio. read a pape: on "Foreign Corporations." He said, after quoting Section 161 of the New-Jersey Corporation in w. "That State practically adopts and proposes to administer certain parts of the laws of all States. Territories and nations of the known world; she makes her proposition broad enough to secure immediate benefits from the legislative novelties of the future, and the lawimakers of new nations yet to be carved out of the Orient will find New-Jersey ready to do business on their own terms."

Resolutions approving the movement for the adoption of a uniform law on the subject of negotiable instruments were approved.

OKLAHOMA TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE. Oklahoma, July 28 (Special).—The town of Kale, population 800, in Day County, was destroyed by fire last night. Henry Johnson and Richard Salms were burned to death. The loss is \$30,000.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT DEFINED.

THREE OPINIONS RENDERED BY ATTOR-

NEY GENERAL GRIGGS-CEDED LANDS PART OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Washington, July 25.-In response to requests from the Secretary of War, Attorney General Griggs to-day rendered three opinions as to the rights and duties of the War Department with respect to certain concessions or franchises in Porto Rico. The first relates to an alleged con sion for the construction of a tramway from Pon to Port Ponce, alleged to have been heretofore granted to Messrs, Usera. The Secretary of War isked whether, under the evidence submitted, a lawful concession to construct such tramway had been granted to them, and, if so, whether it be proper for him to confirm the concession. After an examination of the evidence submitted, the Attorney General holds that the concession claimed is not a complete and vested right or franchise, bu is inchoate and incomplete, and that the War Department is without power to exercise the prerogatives of the Government to grant or complete such

The second opinion is based on the application of Ramon Valtez y Cobian for a concession of the right to use the water power of the River Plata in Porto Rice. The questian involved is whether the War Department has authority to approve or disapprove the concession which the applicant seeks and desires to use. By the papers submitted it ap-pears that under Spanish law the Crown of Spain was the owner, for public use, of the proprietary rights in the natural beds or channels of rivers, both navigable and unnavigable, to the extent covered by the waters in their ordinary greatest swells. The River Plata is not a navigable stream. opinion says:

Whatever property or property rights belonged to the Crown of Spain or to the indefinite body known as "the public of Porto Rico" were, by the Treaty of Paris, transferred to and became the property of the United States of America.

It is well settled law that when public property is ceded by one nation to another, its disposition and control are thereafter regulated and governed, not by the laws of the ceding nation, but by the laws of the new owner. If, therefore, any substantial acts remain to be done, resting in the grace, favor or discretion of the Government, to secure to an applicant or alleged concessionary a franchise or right in public property thus ceded by one nation to another, such additional action muss be obtained in accordance with the laws of the present and not of the former owner. If at the time the Treaty of Paris took effect the applicant had a completed and vested right to the use of the waters of the River Plata, that right will be respected by the United States. If, however, his right had not been completed by the action or assent of the Crown authorities of Spain, then his right is not vested, but inchoate, and cannot be made vested by the completion of those requisites prescribed by Spanish law.

It appears that the applicant in this case has

It appears that the applicant in this case has obtained authority for the use of the River Plata. He had only complied with the preliminary requisites. The Attorney General concludes, therefore, that the Department has no power to grant the application sought. The opinion closes as fol-

What I have said is not intended as a decision upon the question as to whether the applicant has or has not any equitable rights which will entitle him hereafter to the favorable action of Congress, either by special or by general legislative action. In dealing with inchoate and incomplete claims, especially to land, where the rights of the claimants were not fully vested, but were such as are usually denominated "equitable" it has been the custom of Congress to provide special tribunals of a judicial character to ascertain and determine both the legal and equitable rights of the claimants. So far as I know, the exercise of such powers has never been intrusted to the executive department. In the case of Frederick W. Weeks, who ask

permission to construct and maintain a wharf or pier upon which warehouses may be erected at the port of Ponce, in Porto Rico, the Attorney General decides that the grant of a right or privilege of this character to exist in perpetuity, or as long as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled, is beyoud the power of the Secretary of War, and ought not to be made. The opinion closes as fol-

If constructed, the pier or wharf will be upon public domain of the United States. I understand that under Spranish law, lands under fidewater to high water mark in perts and harbors in the Spanish West Indies belonged to the Crown. As Crown property they were, by the treaty of cession, transferred by Spain to the United States of America, and are now a portion of the public domain of that Nation. I do not know of any right or power which the Secretary of War or the Fresident has to allenged in perpetuity any of the public domain of the United States, except in accordance with acts of Congress duly passed with reference thereto.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, July 28.-The following Army and

ARMY. Lieutenant Colonel ERNEST A. GARLINGTON, inspecto general, is relieved from duty in the office of the In-spector General of the Army August 31, and wil proceed to San Francisco. On completion of the duty assigned to him in the Department of California will proceed to Manila for duty as inspector general

Eighth Army Corps.

Captain EDGAR A. SIRMYER, 33d Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty. ceed to Fort Sam Housten for duly.

Major JAMES N, ALLISON, commissary of subsistence,
will proceed to Scattle on official business pertaining
to subsistence of the 3d Cavalry and of civilians going from that point with mules and horses for the
Philippine Islands.

Philippine Islands.
Acting Assistant Surgeon JAMES K. STOCKARD will proceed to San Francisco for duty.
Acting Assistant Surgeon FRANK L. R. TETAMORE will proceed from Buffalo to San Francisco for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon ROBERT BURNS will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen to accompany the 3d Cavalry to Acting Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM H. T. KEY will proceed to San Francisco for duty.

proceed to San Francisco for duty.

Second Licutenant ROBERT W. COLLINS, 35th Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty. The following officers will join their regiments at places indicated:

Twenty-eighth Infantry, Camp Meade—Captain ED-WARD H. D. COUCH. Twenty ninth Infantry, Fort McPherson Second Lieu tenant MILTON H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Thirtieth Infantry, Fort Sheridan-First Lieutenant KAOLIN L. WHITSON and Second Lieutenant FRANCIS J. ELLISON.
Thirty-first Infantry, Fort Thomas-First Lieutenant WILLIAM F. GODSON. Thirty-second Infantry, Fort Leavenworth-First Lieu-tenam WILLIAM S. WEAVER. Thirty-fifth Infantry, Vancouver Barracks-Captain WILLIAM L GEARY and First Lieutenant JAMES A RUGGLES

A. RUGGLES.

Major WILLIAM R. HALL, surgeon, is relieved as attending surgeon at Washington and will proceed to New-York City and sail as a passenger on the hospital ship Missouri en route to Manila.

pital ship Missouri en route to Manila.

Captain EDWARD LLOYD, 16th Infantry, will open a branch recruiting station at Cumberland, Md.

Colonel GEORGE H. BURTON, inspector general, is relieved from the office of the inspector general of the Army and will proceed to New-York City for duty. He is assigned as inspector general, Division of Cuba.

NAVY NAVY.

Civil Engineer C. W. PARKS, detached from the Burear of Yards and Docks, Washington, and to naval sta-tion, Porto Rico, via steamer from New-York Au-gust 5.

Ensign N. MANSFIELD, to torpedo station, Newport, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity, and be for instruction in torpedoes and electricity, and be ready for sea duty.

Naval Cadet W. C. ROPER, detached from the Potomac and to the Unicas.

STOLEN YACHT FROM SALEM HERE.

THE POSSESSOR HAD JOINED THE HUDSON YACHT CLUB WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED.

Easy, the property of J. F. Appleton, of Salem Mass., and valued at about \$2,000, was cut from her moorings off Juniper Point, Salem Neck, Mass. ton caused pictures and a description of the box to be sent to leading yacht clubs, and awaited results. Early in July a young man with just such a yacht, but with the name painted out, dropped anchor off Ninety-seventh-st., the ground of Hudson Yacht Club. He gave his name as Frank Weston, and said he was a carpenter. The mem bers of the club found this to be true, and after a couple of weeks asked him to join the club, which he did. He was a capital sailor, and soon became one of the yachting sharps of the club. Several stolen yacht, Take It Easy, and came to the conthe same boat. They wrote Mr. Appleton, and he came on and identified the yacht.

Weston was arraigned in the Centre-st. police court yesterday and remanded to await the arrival of requisition papers. He said he only took the boat to sail it around a little, intending to sail it home in a month or so. He alleges that no one with him or concerned in the taking of the Mr. Appleton has information that Weston, who

is an experienced deep water sailor, although twenty-six years old, had been guilty of similar acts in the past. Weston has been living at No. 1 West One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st, and working at his trade of carpenter.

NEARLY \$6,000,000 MORE OF GOLD PRODUCED IN 1898 THAN IN 1897 IN THIS COUNTRY. "The Engineering and Mining Journal," of New-York, in its issue of July 29, will contain a sum-mary of the statistics of the mineral and metal production in the United States for 1898, collected for These revised statistics "The Mineral Industry." These revised statistics show that the total value of the mineral production f the United States in 1898 was \$709,816,750, against \$618.804.899 in 1897. There was also a production of copper, lead, silver and gold from foreign ores and bullion, valued at \$58,948,125 in 1898, against \$47,127,174 in 1897. Most substances showed a large increase in production in 1898 and a proportionately larger

increase in the values of the products, owing to the general rise in prices for these commodities.

The production of copper increased from 223,825

long tons in 1897 to 239,241 in 1898, the increase being

due chiefly to Arizona and Michigan. The total for 1828 was the largest in the history of the United States. The domestic production of gold in 1898 was \$65,082,450, against \$59,210,786 in 1897, the largest part of the increase coming from Colorado. The production of silver in 1898 was 58,763,127 ounces, against 56,457,292 ounces in 1897. There was also refined in 1898 in the United States 1,065,552 ounces of gold and 39,784,609 ounces of silver from imported ores and bullion. The production of pig iron, not including ferro-manganese, was 11,550,165 long tons, against 9,478,985 in 1897, the production in 1898 being the largest in the history of the United States. The domesproduction of lead was 228,475 short tons, against 197,718 in 1897. In addition the American smelters in 1898 produced 89,209 tons of lead from foreign ore and bullion. The production of quicksilver in 1898 was 30,493 flasks, against 26,079 in 1897, chiefly from California each year. The production of zinc in 1898 was 114,104 short tons, against 100,387 in 1897. There

was 114,104 short tons, against 190,387 in 1897. There was also a production of \$2,747 tons of zinc white in 1898, against \$2,523 in 1897.

The total production of coal was 218,106,519 short tons, against 200,857,211 in 1897, of which \$2,846,695 tons in 1898 and \$2,645,133 tons in 1897 was anthracite. All the coal producing States, except Hillnois and Iowa, made increased outputs. The production of coke was 15,897,797 short tons in 1898, against 12,768,891 in 1897. The production of petroleum was 51,771,485 barrels, against 57,184,783 in 1897, the large falling off being due to New-York, Pennsylvania and the Lima field. However, the average price of petroleum in 1898 was much higher than in the previous year. The production of phosphate rock was 1,257,645 long tons, against 1,07,387 in 1897. Phosphate mining was generally prosperous in 1898 on account of the much higher prices prevailing.

OBITUARY.

GILBERT S. VAN TELT. Gilbert S. Van Telt, a well known and leading

citizen of New-Brunswick, N. J., died at his home n that city yesterday morning. He was born at Davison's Mills, in Middlesex County, on April 11, 1838. He began life as a farmer and obtained a common school education at his native place. By private study also he became proficient in all that relates to banking and commerce. He held posttions with A. T. Stewart & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., and in 1864 became one of the drygoods firm of Stoddard, Duncan & Van Telt, in New-Brunswick, which firm continued for twenty-six years, when it was dissolved by the death of W. C. Stod-

Mr. Van Telt withdrew, and the firm of K. J. Duncan & Co. succeeded the old firm. Mr. Van Telt served for many years as a director and vice president of the National Bank of New-Jersey, in New-Brunswick, and as a director of the New-Brunswick, and as a director of the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Van Telt was active in religious work, was for eight years superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the First Reformed Church, served in the Board of Elders, and since 185 had been the treasurer of the church. Mr. Van Telt was reputed wealthy. He leaves a widow.

MRS. FRANCES EASTON TAYLOR. Mrs. Frances Easton Taylor died at San Mateo,

Tal., on July 25 of pneumonia, after a short illness Mrs. Taylor was the widow of Edward Taylor, for thirty-five years cashier of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in San Francisco. She leaves a large circle of friends and will be greatly re-gretted. CAPTAIN C. L. HAVEN.

and a prominent military man, died to-day. He was paymaster of the 2d Regiment under Colonel B. F. Bridges. Later he was quartermaster of the First Brigade, with the rank of captain.

WILLIAM HERRICK KEITH. Word was received in this city yesterday that William Herrick Keith had just died in San Jose,

Costa Rica. Mr. Keith was the son of Lillie F. and the late Henry M. Keith, of Brooklyn.

LEON FRANCISQUE D'OREMIEULX. Leon Francisque d'Orémieulx, brother of Mrs. J. Leon Francisque d'Orémieux, brother of six.

West Roosevelt, died yesterday at the home of his sister at Waldeck, Oyster Bay, Long Island. His death was due to appendicitis. He had been ill death was due to appendicitis. He had been ill come, I will assume the responsibility of signfor a long time, but it was not thought that his

illness would result fatally.

Mr. d'Orèmieulx was the only son of Laura Walcott Gibbs and the late Théophile Marie d'Orèmieulx. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the house.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Cincinnati, July 28.—Senator J. B. Foraker's mother died to-day at Hillsboro, Ohio. Mrs. Foraker had been seriously ill for the last three months.

Chicago, July 28.-Professor Orlando O. Blackman, who for thirty-four years was superintendent of music in Chicago's public schools, is dead at his home in Gienview, of paralysis. Professor Blackman was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1835, and came to Chicago in 1880.

A FUNERAL FROM THE OLYMPIA.

ELECTRICIAN DIES ON BOARD AND IS BURIED AT TRIESTE-FLAGSHIP'S MOVEMENTS.

Trieste July 28-Isaac Rask, an electrician on board the United States cruiser Olympia, was buried with military honors to-day. The procession was led by the Olympia's band, followed by a squad on of marines. The hearse was followed by sixty American sailors and a detachment of Austrian marines. Admiral Dewey sent a beautiful wreath. The Austrian authorities offered a military band for the ocasion, which was courteously declined.

The Olympia will leave Trieste on Tuesday, August 1, for Naples. On the way to New-York the cruiser will probably stop at Leghorn, Gibraltar and Madeira.

DECORATION OF PARADE ROUTE.

A special meeting of the National Society of Mural Painters will be held on Monday evening at the studio of John La Farge, the president, to act pon a letter received by Mr. La Farge from Guilupon a letter received by Mr. La Farge from Gull-ford Hurry, secretary of the Committee on Land Parade and Decoration of the Dewey Celebration, asking for some suggestions as to the decorations of the route of the procession. Mr. Hurry says that the route of the procession will be from Grant's Tomb to Seventy-second-st., along Riverside Drive, thence down Broadway to Fifty-seventh-st., to Fifth-ave, and down Fifth-ave, to Washington Square

STATEMENT FROM HOME FUND COMMITTEE. Washington, July 28.-The secretary of the Dewey Home Fund requests the publication of the follow

ing statement:

There can no longer be any doubt as to whether a home will be purchased by popular subscription for Admiral George Dewey. At a meeting of the National Dewey Home Fund Committee to-day it was found that the aggregate amount of cash actually received by Treasurer Roberts is \$16,700, from a total of over twenty-three thousand subscribers. One hundred and three subscribers gave \$10,000. The statement was made that the \$5,000 promised some time since by "The New-York Journal" would be forthcoming shortly, bringing the grand aggregate up to \$21,700. The committee agreed to close the subscriptions before the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New-York in September, and then to proceed, after consultation with the Admiral as to location, etc., to purchase the home with whatever funds they may at that time have in hand. will purchase the home if not another dollar

We will purchase the home if not another dollar is received, so that the question now is whether the patriotic and generous people of the country will permit the purchase of a home at the Nation's capital for the hero of Manila with \$20,000 or \$30,000. Therefore, those who desire to contribute are urged by the committee to contribute at once. All contributions should be forwarded to Ellis H, Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, Washington, who will issue souvenir receipts for the same.

LOAN ASSOCIATION RECEIVERS William C. Breed and Clifford H. Hartridge were

esterday appointed by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court as temporary receivers of the Newpreme Court as temporary receivers of the New-York Building and Loan Association. They were put under bonds in \$50,000. The receivers were asked for by the Attorney General in an action brought by the Banking Department of the State, whose officials wish to dissolve the corporation. It is asserted that the concern is insolvent, and that its officers have juggled the assets to their per-sonal advantage

PORTO RICAN FRANCHISES. LARGER PRODUCTION OF METALS. LAYING CABLE IN LAGUNA DE BAY.

ATTEMPT OF A CABLE BOAT TO FOLLOW THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY. Manila, July 28 .- There is great interest in the first attempt of a cable boat to follow the movements of the army. The boat left Tambay, near Taguig, at the northern end of La.

> nection with the land wire, and successfully laid eighteen miles of cable. It is expected that the cable boat will reach Calamba to-night,

> guna de Bay, this morning, after making con-

REPORT ON CAPTURE OF CALAMBA. Washington, July 28.-The War Department

this morning received its first official report of the capture of Calamba in the following cable dispatch from General Otis:

Hall, one thousand men, captured Calamba, important strategic position Laguna de Bay, yesterday, driving out three hundred insurgents. Command composed portions 4th Cavalry, 21st Infantry, Washington volunteers, transported in launches and cascoes, gunboat accompanying. Casualties:
Privates Charles Gleesupp, 4th, and McDuffy,
H, 21st, killed; Corporal Thomas Totten, G, 4th,

mortally wounded; Privates Michael Sheridan, Herbert Tracey, Napoleon White, K. 21st, seriously wounded; Privates Hinds and Plummer, G. and Sanson, C. 4th. Phillips. H. Christie and Hollister, D. and Ashland, I. 21st, slightly wounded. Insurgent casualties unknown,

Forty Spanish prisoners released; Spanish gunboat in good condition, long sought for in bay, captured. This town the direct objective of Lawton when he captured Santa Cruz and launches in April, but unable to reach town by boats on account of shoal waters.

SPANISH TRANSPORT FOR CAROLINES.

Manila, July 28, 5:15 p. m .- In compliance with an order received from Madrid, the Spanish transport Alva will proceed from Manila immediately to the Caroline Islands, in order to re-patriate the garrison and inhabitants of those islands.

MARINES ORDERED TO MANILA.

Washington, July 28 .- The Navy Department has ordered a battalion of marines, 358 men in all, to proceed to Manila and take station at the Cavité Navy Yard, to reinforce the small contingent now there. The War Department will furnish trans-portation for the marines, carrying them on steam-ers leaving San Francisco on August 8 and 15.

OREGON VOLUNTEERS WANT TO RE-ENLIST

Washington, July 28.-Lieutenant Colonel Plum-

mer, who is organizing the 35th Infantry, graphed to the War Department to-day that number of men from the 2d Oregon desired to enlist in the regiment and return to the Philippines if they could have thirty days' furlough. The t lough has been authorized by the War Departm to men who desire to enlist.

TROOPS RETURNING ON THE SHERMAN. Washington, July 28.-General Otis to-day sent the following details of the troops returning home on the transport Sherman;

on the transport Sherman.

Transport Sherman, with California infantry and heavy artillery, left for San Francisco 28th. Infantry, 41 officers, 1,000 enlisted; artillery, 5 officers, 276 enlisted. Infantry left at La Cariota, Negros, Privates Claude W. Huff, Company E; W. J. Clark and G. W. Iverson, Company F; John M. Noonan, Joseph M. Dubney, James F. Brown and William D. Stewart, Company G; H. G. Collins, Company L. sick. Private Benjamin F. Hurd, Company E, nurse; Private Raiph Coates, Company K, missing in action near Manila, April 6.

TRIAL OF SPANISH OFFICERS.

A COURT-MARTIAL TO CONSIDER THE SURREN DER OF SANTIAGO.

Madrid, July 28 .- The trial of Generals Toral and Bareja and others for surrendering Santiago de Cuba will begin on Monday before a supreme court-martial, and it is expected to occupy six or seven sittings of the court. It is South Deerfield, Mass., July 28.-Captain Charles stated that General Blanco, who was Governor . Haven, a well known citizen of Franklin County General of Cuba during the late war, has signed a deposition to the effect that he gave General Toral permission to surrender all of the district under his command with the exception of Manzanillo. The defence also relies upon a telegram from General Linares, General Toral's predecessor, which was sent after General Linares had been wounded, appealing to the nation to say if the troops at Santiago had not maintained the honor of the army intact, and

adding:
"If it is necessary that a sacrifice be made and that some one must assume responsibility for the events foreseen and foretold in my dis-

ing the surrender." SYRIANS AND THE SULTAN.

A MEETING AT WHICH A REVOLUTION IN TURKEY IS URGED.

number of Syrian papers printed in this city that Young Syria, a revolutionary society being organ-

ized in this city, would hold on Thursday night a mass meeting at Washington and Rector sts., for the purpose of urging Syrians to write and to arm themselves against the Turkish Government. In view of this announcement the members of Young Syria and many other Syrians flocked to Washington and Rector sts. on Thursday night, where they listened to speeches depicting the oppression of Syrians in Turkey and denouncing the Sultan of Turkey. The speakers were four young men. They were deeply enthusiastic. They said the Turkish Government should be overthrown, that the ish Government should be overthrown, that insSultan was not fit to live, and that the movement set on foot in this country by the society of
Young Syria would eventually cause a bloody revolution in Turkey and bring about the overwhelming
of the enemies of Syrians. The speakers were frequently interrupted by cheers, but there were
many Syrians in the throng who ridiculed the uiterances of the young men. "How far it is from
New-York to Constantinople!" exclaimed a man
who was not in sympathy with the efforts of the
speakers to incite a revolution.

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